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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)**

## Letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Upon instruction from my Government and with reference to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), I have the honour to submit to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) the report of the measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed at implementing Council resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad H. **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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**Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

# Report of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

**In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful**

## Introduction

The present report is complementary to the report of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), contained in document S/2001/1332. Therefore, the introduction, executive measures, and legal issues contained in the report pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) are an integral part of this report.

1. The obligations envisioned in Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) embody the measures that the Islamic Republic of Iran has had to adopt since 1995 when the Taliban came to control parts of Afghanistan. The long and porous borders between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan as well as the long sea in the south have made Iranian border control to curb drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, particularly since 1995, a costly enterprise in terms of both human resources and financial investments.

2. The divergence of political, social and cultural views of the Islamic Republic of Iran and those of the Taliban and al-Qa'idah have been quite evident in the last seven years. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always cautioned the international community about the threat of the Taliban and their associates to regional and international peace and security.

3. Since 1995, the Taliban have caused a great deal of political, security, economic and social burdens for the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was the Taliban that stormed the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and martyred Iranian diplomats and a journalist in 1998 — a main subject of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

4. The Islamic Republic of Iran has made considerable efforts within the framework of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Union, the Bonn meeting and on its own to help control the crisis in Afghanistan, mitigate the pain and sufferings of its people and bring back peace and normalcy to Afghanistan on the basis of the will of the Afghan people. As a neighbour to the west of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has actively contributed to the fight against terrorism and the Taliban over the years and recognizes the importance that the return of peace and security in Afghanistan has for the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran is fully committed to supporting the Interim Administration in Afghanistan and the process set in place for permanent government. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stands ready to work with the Interim Administration in Afghanistan in reconstruction and rehabilitation of this country. In this context, the Islamic Republic of Iran maintains that the divisive approach by

certain major powers active in Afghanistan is detrimental to the cause of helping the deserving people of Afghanistan bring back peace, security and prosperity to their country and people, and must be rejected.

This report deals with actions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

## Executive measures

1. **Measures under paragraph 2 (a)**

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regularly disseminates the list created pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and any updated list containing the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities suspected of involvement in acts of international terrorism, to relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, members of the Coordinating National Committee (CNC), which has been established for coordination of anti-terrorism efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran. For the list of members of CNC, please refer to paragraph 1 of the enclosure contained in the annex to document S/2001/1332.

(b) The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued directives to all Iranian financial and banking institutions, either inside or outside the country, to use vigilance about the list and report any suspicious bank account or financial or banking activities.

(c) According to the report of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran as of the drafting of this report, none on the list is found to have an account or to be carrying out any financial or banking activities in any Iranian bank or financial institutions.

(d) It should come as no surprise that the subjects mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) avoid having any financial activity in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as they knew that not only they would find no sympathy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, but the Islamic Republic of Iran is also intent on stopping the expansion of their control and violence as a part of the United Nations effort to help bring back conciliation and normalcy to Afghanistan.

2. **Measures under paragraph 2 (b)**

(a) The long and porous border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan and that between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan are not amenable to 100 per cent control. Traditionally, the Islamic Republic of Iran does disproportionately invest its eastern borders to control drug trafficking and trafficking in persons. Since 11 September and the United States military operation in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has greatly reinforced its personnel and equipment at the borders to prevent illegal entry. For instance, in the last few months, 15 additional operational battalions were dispatched to the Islamic Republic of Iran-Pakistan border to prevent illegal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(b) The Islamic Republic of Iran had to restore a visa requirement for citizens of some neighbouring Arab countries who, earlier, needed no visa to enter the Islamic Republic of Iran. The decision to restore the visa requirement was taken to prevent legal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran for the purpose of illegal transit into and out of Afghanistan.

(c) Furthermore, surveillance of public residential units, hotels and motels in the border provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan, Khorasan and Tehran was increased.

(d) The increased surveillance and security measures at borders and in border provinces resulted in:

1. The arrest and detention of 160 Afghans and Arabs, including many women and children, with varying degree of sympathy for, and in some instances possible association with, the Taliban and/or al-Qa'idah.

2. Handling of the cases of 78 detainees. They were handed over officially to the Government of their nationality or residency.

3. Preventing entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan of 21,646 Afghans and 523 Pakistanis between 23 October 2001 and 6 March 2002.

4. Seizure of some Bin Laden propaganda speeches and material in the vicinity of Chabahar town: 2 compact discs, 63 audio-cassettes in the Urdu language, 6 books and 1 periodical propagating the Jeish-e-Mohammad (Mohammad's army).

5. Identification and disbandment of several organized criminal groups involved in forgery of official documents including non-negotiable instruments, as well as several organized criminal groups dealing mainly with trafficking in persons, helping Afghans and some suspicious individuals to illegally enter and clandestinely live in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. **Paragraph 2 (c)**

The Islamic Republic of Iran enforces very strictly its rules and regulations on supply and sale of arms and related material of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities outside the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran has called for an arms embargo against Afghanistan and the Taliban since they began expanding their grip over this country in 1995. Regrettably, this proposal did not gain the support of some members of the 6+2 Group primarily because it was said to be "expensive".

4. **Paragraph 8**

1. The following laws in the Islamic Republic of Iran govern the prevention and prosecution of violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002):

- Entry and Residency of Foreign Nationals in Iran Act of 1921 and the Amendments thereto.
- Extradition of Criminals Act of 1960.

- Punishment of Perpetrators of Misdemeanours and Felonies against Other Countries Act of 1971.

- Augmenting Punishment for Arms Trafficking and Armed Traffickers Act of 1969.

- Punishment of Trafficking of Unauthorized Individuals at Borders Act of 1988.

2. A draft bill on fighting money-laundering is near completion, to be forwarded to the Majlis (Parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consideration and adoption.

3. Upon recommendation of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice are in the final stages of elaborating a counter-terrorism bill to integrate domestic laws and update them for consideration and adoption by the Majlis.